Stem leaves ca. 1.4 mm long, somewhat concave, oblong-ovate, acute, not noticeably bordered; hyaline cells undivided, without membrane pleats, mostly resorbed on the inner surface, with fibrils and occasional end pores near the apex on the outer surface. *Branches* in fascicles of 4–5, with 2 or 3 spreading; cortex in 1 layer, the retort cells often 1 above the other, moderately large, with rather inconspicuous necks. *Branch leaves* flat and wavy when dry, concave, 5-ranked, and narrowly lanceolate when moist, 1.7–1.8 mm long, narrowly bordered by several rows of linear cells and entire except at the narrowly truncate apex; hyaline cells linear-rhomboidal, fibrillose, on the inner surface somewhat convex, with numerous (4–11), rather large and conspicuous, rounded pores with thin margins along the commissures (similar in size, number, and distribution throughout the leaf), on the outer surface nearly plane, with 2–4 small and inconspicuous, somewhat ringed, rounded or elliptic pores at ends and corners; green cells as seen in cross-section triangular, exposed on the outer surface, not reaching the inner surface, the lumen also triangular. Inflorescences and sporophytes unknown.

COSTA RICA: In a small bog, 3333 m alt., near the summit of Cerro de la Muerte, along the Pan-American Highway, 83° 45′ W, 9° 30′ N, *Marshall R. Crosby* 2578A, March 1, 1966 (holotype MICH; isotypes CR, MO).

This species (of the section *Cuspidata*) closely resembles *Sphagnum recurvum* P.-Beauv. and its numerous relatives because of leaves flattened and wavy at the margins when dry. A difference of basic importance is provided by the abundance of large, rounded pores on the inner surface of hyaline cells of branch leaves, easily discernible even on light staining. The fairly large, concave, acute stem leaves are distinctive too. The fact that the young pendent branches, as viewed between the rays of the capitulum, do not seem paired aids in distinguishing this from the *S. recurvum* group in the field.—*Howard Crum, Herbarium, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104* and *Marshall R. Crosby, Missouri Botanical Garden.*

REDUCTION OF *BOSLERIA* (SOLANACEAE)

Perhaps prompted by the occurrence of another endemic solanaceous genus in the region, *Oryctes* S. Wats., Aven Nelson described a puzzling collection as *Bosleria nevadensis* A. Nels. (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 18: 175. 1905). Examination of the type collection, *G. H. True 761* (RM) from Pyramid Lake, Washoe Co., Nevada, 9 June 1903, reveals it to be *Solanum sarachoides* Sendt., a species from the Argentine now naturalized through the northwestern states. The *True* collection agrees with Nelson's description. As *B. nevadensis* is the sole name published in *Bosleria* and its type species, the generic name *Bosleria* is a synonym of *Solanum.*—*W. G. D'Arcy, Missouri Botanical Garden.*

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